SYNOPSIS – (CLAUSE 5 OF THE ORDINANCE -45)

1. TITLE OF THE THESIS – GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF POHA MILLS IN CHHATTISGARH (WITH SPECIAL REFERANCE TO DHAMTARI DISTRICT)

2. INTRODUCTION (IN ABOUT 200 WORDS) – ATTACHED

3. A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE WORK ALREDY DONE IN THE FIELD – ATTACHED

4. OBJECTIVES – ATTACHED

5. NOTE WORTHY CONTRIBUTION IN THE FIELD OF THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY – ATTACHED

6. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY – ATTACHED

7. EXPECTED OUT COME OF THE PROPOSED WORK – ATTACHED

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY IN STANDARD FORMAT – ATTACHED

9. LIST OF PUBLISED PAPER OF THE CANDIDATE – NIL

SIGNATURE OF THE SUPERVISOR

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

FORWORD

CHAIRMAN , DRC

INTRODUCTION

Product and its applications

Beaten rice is popularly known as 'Chira" in Eastern and North Eastern States and as 'Chirva' in northern parts or as 'Poha' in M.P and Maharashtra. It is a staple breakfast diet specially in rural and semi urban regions. It is prepared from rice and is a low cost wholesome food with good nutritional value. It can be consumed in different ways by soaking raw in water, fried, with curd or milk and after cooking the soaked one. Its preparation can be made at short notice and is therefore popular convenient food item. Beaten rice or Chira is made from paddy and is popular in all parts of the country. People of all age groups and from different region relish it and thus it is a mass consumption item. It is used in making snacks and mixtures, in road side eateries, in dhabas, Hostels etc. The process of manufacture is simple and know how is easily available.

Industry Profile and Market Assessment

It is basically a rural industry dependent on availability of paddy and its market is also rural and semi urban. Thus the market is restricted to local areas. It is a product of mass consumption particularly in rural and semi urban areas. It is a cheap and affordable food item. In rural areas it is sometimes considered as a main diet, otherwise it is generally consumed as a breakfast item.

Manufacturing Process & Know How

The process of manufacturing to remove impurities and then soaked in hot water for 30-40 minutes. The soaked paddy is dried and roasted to make flakes. The flakes are passed through sieves to remove uneven and unwanted material and to segregate flakes of even size. Finally they are packed. During this process the average yield of even sizes flakes is around 80%, 10% is the in process waste and 10% is is the bran which has a separate market.

Know how is available with Central Government research Laboratories. The machinery is all indigenously available.

The production capacity envisaged is 500 tonnes per year in 2 shifts and 300 days working.

Plant and Machinery

The main plant and machinery required comprise

- Mill with accessories and electrical (250kg cap.) - 2 nos.
- Roaster electrical
- Husk fired furnace.
- Paddy soaking tanks. - 4 nos.
- Sieves - 4 nos.
- Sealing machine and weighing scales.

The total cost of machinery is estimated to be Rs.2.45 lakhs.

The unit will also require miscellaneous assets such as furniture, fixtures, storage facilities etc. the total cost of these is estimated to be Rs. 40,000/-.

The total requirement of power shall be 20 HP

Raw material and Packing Material

The basic raw material for the unit is paddy of desired quality. It is grown abundantly in the country and is available through out the year. It is advisable that it should be adequately stocked or atleast there should be assured supply. The unit will also require polythene bags for packing the finished product. The total cost of raw material and packing material at full capacity is estimated to be Rs. 25.75 lakhs. The total requirement is estimated to be 500 tonnes at 100% capacity. The price of raw material is taken at Rs. 5000 per tonne. At 60% capacity in 1st year the cost works out to Rs15.00 lakhs and that of packing material Rs.0.45 lakhs.

Land and Building

For smooth operation of the unit, it will require a built up area of 125 sq. mts. The total cost of land and building is estimate at Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

Below written are the purpose of this research subject.

1. To study present status of poha producing mills in Chhattisgarh and Dhamtari
2. To study association of poha production in Chhattisgarh and Dhamtari
3. To study possibilities of poha production development in Chhattisgarh as well as Dhamtari
4. To sutdy economic condition of workers,labours involved in poha mills
5. Study of available financial sources for poha mills in Chhattisgarh and in Dhamtari
6. To study trade and commerce of poha mills.
7. To study problems related to this industries and provide suggestions.

AREA OF STUDY

The different district of Chhattisgarh were poha mills are operated are the area of study but special preference has given to Dhamtari District. Out of 13700 lacs Hectares geographical area of Chhattisgarh 43% area comes under cultivations. Varied ecological condition enables cultivation of various crops in different parts of state. As per the census 2001, 83% of the population of the state is engaged in agriculture and allied sector, it revails that agriculture is still the back bone of the states economy.

HYPOTHESIS

Below are the proposed hypothesis in the subject :-

1. Raw materials ,skilled labour, workers and suitable atmosphere are needed for poha production which are eassily available in Chhattisgarh and Dhamtari .
2. There is ample scope of export of poha,similarly foreigo currencies can be earned.
3. Poha mills is man power oriented Industry, so can provide large employment opportunities.

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH WORK

1. The Chhhattisgarh is called as 'bowl of paddy' due to the high scale production of paddy in the state. The raw material (Paddy) for Poha production is easily available here.
2. Poha mills is registered under small scale industries which requires capital investment of 4 to 25 lacs. The middle class people can also dream of establishing of such industries.
3. Poha Mills provides employment to large number of peoples.The person can easily learn. There is no need of special training for class for the mill operation.
4. Poha is generally use as eatable stuff. Broken poha is used as "Pashu Aahar" foods for pets and bran are used as fuels.
5. The paddy are generally produced for rice mills but when the paddy are not purchased by rice mill owners the farmer has a second option of selling it to the poha mill owners.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is a systematic gathering recording & analysis of data about the customer behaviour. This research process is carried out to a series of the designed series of setup, which are required to be taken in the chorological order. The major,marketing research steps are as follows :-

- Problem Identification
- Research design
- Field work
- Report presentation

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

There are 2 types of DATA

1. Primary Data
2. Secondary Data

The Data referred to those which are gathered for some other purpose and are already available in firms initial records and commercial, trade or Government Publication. These are called as secondary data.

On the other-hand primary data are those data which are not exist in record and publication. The researcher has to gather primary data i.e. fresh for the specified study undertaken by him/her.

Note Worthy Contribution in the Field of Proposed,Methodology :

1. Project Report on "Production & Distribution system of Poha Mills in Dhamtari District " Submitted by Gaurav Lohana (Myself) Guided by Dr. Babita Pathak Madam of Durga Mahavidyalaya Raipur (C.G.) in year 2005-2006. The Project makes clear all the prospects of Poha Mills. It clears the procedure,production, marketing and investment relating to the Mills. It also gives suggestions and possibilities relating to the Production.

2. Mr. Govind Prasad Sharma guided by Dr. R.C.Saxena in the year 1986-87 has been awarded with Ph.D. for the topic" छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास मे लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगो का योगदान रायपुर जिले के विशेष अध्ययन "round above 23 years ago the search tell us about all the prospects of small scale industries. It tells us about the contribution and achievements of small budget mills.

3. मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर एवं रायपुर जिले के लघु उद्योगो मे रुग्णता –एक अध्ययन submitted by Akhilesh Kr.Sharma Guided by Dr. L.M.Malviya in year 2002 for Ph.D.award also makes the picture of small scale industries and it's problem very clear.

4. 25 processing of paddy into value added products in Karnataka by C.P.Amrutha and G.K.Hiremath is available in Internet in the site encyclopaedia of agricultural which tells about the paddy and its proceeding.

5. Wikipedia the free Encylopedia which tells clearly about types & forms of Poha.

KNOWLEDGE FROM ABOVE -

- The study tells the present status of Poha & Poha Mills
- The role of Poha Mills in states economic development
- Marketing & Distribution of Small Scale Industries
- Knowledge above workers,labours & entrepreneurs of small scale industries
- Contribution of Poha Mills in Dhamtari

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
OF POHA MILLS IN CHHATTISGARH
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DHAMTARI DISTRICT.)

CHAPTER 1. SUBJECT INTRODUCTION-

- 1.1 IMPORTANCE OF SUBJECT SELECTED.
- 1.2 MEANING AND TYPES OF POHA.
    - 1.2-1. MEANING OF POHA
    - 1.2-2. MEANING OF POHA MILL.
    - 1.2-3. NEED OF POHA MILL.
    - 1.2-4. ADVANTAGE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF POHA MILL.

- 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH
- 1.4 RESEARCH TECHNIQUE.
- 1.5 HYPOTHESES OF STUDY.
- 1.6 LIMITATION OF STUDY.
- 1.7 AREA OF STUDY.
- 1.8 RESEARCH DESIGN OF THE STUDY.

CHAPTER 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF POHA MILLS IN CHHATTISGARH-

- 2.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE STATE.(CHHATTISGARH)
- 2.1-1 GEOGRAPHICAL STATUS.
- 2.1-2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.
- 2.1-3 WATER, AIR
- 2.1-4 NATURAL SUBSTANCES.
- 2.1-5 MINERALS.
- 2.1-6 AGRICULTURE.
- 2.1-7 POPULATION.
- 2.1-8 EDUCATION.
- 2.1-9 INDUSTRIES.
- 2.2 HISTORY OF POHA & POHA MILLS IN INDIA.
- 2.3 HISTORY OF POHA & POHA MILLS IN CHHATTISGARH

CHAPTER 3. POSSIBILITIES AND GROWTH OF POHA MILLS IN CHHATTISGARH-

3.1 POHA IN CHHATTISGARH.

3.2 STATISTICAL PROGRESS OF POHA MILLS IN CHHATTISGARH.

- 3.2-1 STATISTICAL PROGRESS OF REGISTERED UNITS OF POHA MILLS IN RAIPUR.
- 3.2-2 STATISTICAL PROGRESS OF REGISTERED UNITS OF POHA MILLS IN DURG.
- 3.2-3 STATISTICAL PROGRESS OF REGISTERED UNITS OF POHA MILLS IN RAJNANGAON.
- 3.2-4 STATISTICAL PROGRESS OF REGISTERED UNITS OF POHA MILLS IN BHATAPARA.
- 3.2-5 COMPARATIVE STUDY.

3.3 STATISTICAL PROGRESS OF ENTREPRENEUR IN POHA MILLS IN C.G.

- 3.3-1 POHA MILLS ENTREPRENEURS STATISTICAL PROGRESS ON DIVISIONAL BASE.
- 3.3-2 POHA MILLS ENTREPRENEURS QUALITATIVE PROGRESS ON DIVISIONAL BASE.
- 3.3-3 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENTREPRENEURS.

3.4 CAPITAL INVESTED IN POHA MILLS IN CHHATTISGARH.

- 3.4-1 PREFACE.
- 3.4-2 CAPITAL INVESTED ON DIVISION BASE.
- 3.4-3 STRUCTURE OF CAPITAL INVESTED ON DIVISIONAL BASE.
- 3.4-4 CAPITAL INVESTED BY POHA ENTREPRENEUR ON DIVISION BASE.

3.5 STATUS & POSITION OF POHA MILLS IN CHHATTISGARH.

- 3.5-1 PRODUCTION COST OF POHA ON DIVISION BASE.
- 3.5-2 ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF POHA IN RAIPUR .
- 3.5-3 ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF POHA IN DURG.
- 3.5-4 ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF POHA IN RAJNANGAON.
- 3.5-5 ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF POHA IN BHATAPARA.

3.6 CORELATION AMONG CAPITAL, LABOUR & PRODUCTION OF POHA
    3.6-1 CAPITAL INVESTED IN POHA MILLS.
    3.6-2 PRODUCTION COST OF POHA.
    3.6-3 RELATION BETWEEN LABOUR & PRODUCTION.
    3.6-4 RELATION BETWEEN CAPITAL INVESTED PRODUCTION.

3.7 ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROGRESS OF POHA MILLS IN CHHATTISGARH.
    3.7-1 NEW INDUSTRY POLICY IN C.G.

CHAPTER 4. POHA MILL IN DHAMTARI DISTRICT-
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    4.1-1 GEOGRAPHICAL.
    4.1-2 WATER / AIR.
    4.1-3 RIVER.
    4.1-4 AGRICULTURE.
    4.1-5 FOREST.
    4.1-6 MINERALS.
    4.1-7 POPULATION.
    4.1-8 TRANSPORTATION.
    4.1-9 EDUCATION.
    4.1-10 INDUSTRIES
    4.1-11 ADMINISTRATIVE..
4.2 POHA IN DHAMTARI DISTRICT.

4.3 PROGRESS OF POHA MILLS IN DHAMTARI
    4.3-1 STATISTICAL PROGRESS OF REGISTERED UNITS.
    4.3-2 ANNUAL PROGRESS IN POHA PRODUCTION.
    4.3-3 ANNUAL PROGRESS OF CAPITAL INVESTED.
    4.3-4 RELATION BETWEEN CAPITAL INVESTED AND PRODUCTION OF POHA.

CHAPTER 5 STRUCTURAL STUDY OF POHA MILL IN DHAMTARI DISTRICT-

5.1 PRODUCTION PROCESS AND TECHNIQUE.
5.2 SOURCES AND AVALLABILITY OF RAWMATERIAL.
5.3 STRUCTURE OF CAPITAL INVESTED.
5.4 SOURCES OF CAPITAL.
5.5 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION.
5.6 OWNEAR SHIP.
5.7 MONTHLY INCOME.
5.8 REASON FOR ACQUIRING POHA MILL.
5.9 ASPECT TOWARDS ROLE OF GOVT. FOR THE INDESTRIES.
5.10 PROGRESS OF POHA MILL IN PAST YEARS.

CHAPTER 6 CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT TOWARDS POHA MILL-

6.1 ROLE OF CENTRAL GOVT.
6.2 ROLE OF C.G. GOVT.
6.3 ROLE OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
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CHAPTER 7 PROBLEMS RELATING TO POHA MILLS SUGGESTION AND SOLUTION.

7.1 PROBLEMS OF POHA MILLS .
    7.1-1 RAW MATERIAL PROBLEM.
    7.1-2 FINANCIAL PROBLEMS .
    7.1-3 ELECTRICITY PROBLEM.
    7.1-4 LABOUR PROBLEM.
    7.1-5 PURCHASE PROBLEM.
    7.1-6 TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.
    7.1-7 ADVERTISEMENT PROBLEMS.
    7.1-8 MEDIATER PROBLEMS.
    7.1-9 PACKING PROBLEMS.
    7.1-10 SPECIALISED TECHNIQUES & MACHINARY PROBLEMS.

CHAPTER 8 POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF POHA MILLS-

- 8.1 POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF POHA MILLSI N CHHATTISGARH.
- 8.2 POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF POHA MILLS IN DHAMTARI. (DTSTRICT)

CHAPTER 9 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS -

- 9.1 SUGGESTION FOR DEVELOPMENT ON MY POINT OF VIEW.
- 9.2 POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF POHA MILLS.
- 9.3 CONCLUSION.
- 9.4 FUTURE MEASURES.

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